REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,309—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

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PRESENTED ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE PRESS CLUB

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

4 lins, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding do. ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

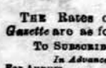
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander HAY, as above, on THURSDAY, the 12th September 1878.

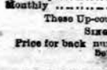
The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has extra accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 7th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,682 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON on SATURDAY, the 7th Sept. 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Calimgapatam, Bimlipatam, Coringapore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

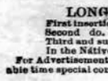
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

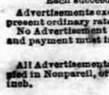


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

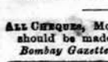
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. D. TOUCHETT, on SATURDAY, the 7th September 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	300	220	80	Without food.
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

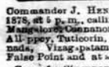
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER.



THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. HOPKINS.

This steamer possesses first class accommodation and carries all Cabins and Saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. EVERS, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 68 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed 1lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. S. Company.

Bank House, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(c) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do. Monday.
(c) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	H. Wyatt	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Balcot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	560	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to 2 p. m. on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the construction of the following works :—

1. Diversion of the Drain from near the Elphinstone College to the Agrecpada Drain on the Haines Road.
2. Construction of Drains on either side of 2nd Coombarwada Street, near Falkland Road.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Condition of Contract, &c., &c. can be had on payment in the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th September 1878.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash, Rs. 4.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS," per box of 100	2 10
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (LD.)

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs.	Credit. Rs.
12	10 inch Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „ Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „ Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 „ Pudding do.	3 4	3 8
12	6 „ Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 „ Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „ Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „ do.	4 0	4 8
1	16 „ do.	3 0	3 8
1	14 „ do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 „ do.	3 0	3 8
2	10 „ do.	2 4	2 8
1	13 „ Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9 „ Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1	11 „ do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA INLAND Postage Paper, per 5 quire packet	1 4
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1 4
OVERLAND Water-lined Note-paper, cream, blue, violet or chamois tint, per 5 quire packet	1 6
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1 6
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE Bank Note Paper for Overland correspondence (*very tough and untearable*), *per 5 quire packet*	2 8
Ditto Large quarto letter size, per 5 quire packet, cream or blue wove	3 0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	2 4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, treble thick, finest quality, cream-laid; large 8vo., per 5 quire packet	2 12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2 8
Ditto Post Octavo, per packet	2 8
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2 0
Ditto Albert size, per packet	2 0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1 12
Ditto Queen's size, per packet	1 12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1 8
Ditto Quarto size letter paper, per packet	4 8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER—	
Large Octavo, per box of 5 quires	3 0
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2 4
Ditto Post 8vo., per box of 5 quires	2 8
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2 0
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream laid, per packet	1 6
Cream laid envelopes to match, per 100	1 6
Buff Wove Commercial Envelopes, per 1,000	4 0
5,000 for 17-8. 10,000 for Rs. 30.	
EXTRA SATIN REPP NOTE PAPER—	
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue*, per 5 quire box	3 0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2 12
Post 8vo, cream, per 5 quire box	2 12
Ditto OBLONG Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose, per 5 quire box	2 12
Ditto ALBERT SIZE OBLONG, any of the above colors, per 5 quire box	2 4
Envelopes to match all the above.	
FOOLSCAP PAPERS—	
Saunders H M Blue Foolscap, 15 lbs., *per ream*	22 8
Hollingworth's cream laid Foop, 12 lbs, *per ream*	12 8
Blue laid do do	12 8
Official envelopes, blue or cream, foolscap size, per 100	2 4
Ditto larger, size per 100	3 0
BLOTTING PAPER—Thick, 38 lbs, white, blue, buff and pink, per quire	1 8
per ream	26 0

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

REDUCED PRICES!
Rs. 2 and 1.
Rs. 2 and 1.
Rs. 2 and 1.

PROGRAMME.

A Game of 500 up at Billiards between Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, and Mr. FRED. SHORTER, the latter receiving 125 points.

Five Games at Pyramids between Messrs. ROBERTS and SHORTER, the former conceding one ball in each game.

And a Game of 75 Cannons up, level, between Messrs. JOHN and HERBERT ROBERTS (Cue versus Hand).

To conclude with a display of Fancy Hand Strokes by HERBERT ROBERTS.

Play will commence at 9 p. m. precisely.

Tickets can be obtained, and Seats secured, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 10, Meadow Street, or by payment at the doors.

Mr. FRED. SHORTER is open to give lessons on Billiards. Terms—One Gold Mohur per hour.

MUSIC.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ begs to offer his services as Instructor in Music, Solo Violinist, &c.; Tunes and repairs Pianos and Harmoniums. Address "THE TERRACE," Byculla.

TRADE STOPPED ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the DEPOT of FRENCH BOOTS begs to inform the public that this shop will be CLOSED on the 25th September 1878.

GOODS SOLD AT REDUCED RATES.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the PATETI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY, the 20th and SATURDAY the 21st instant, instead of on the days previously advertised :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, September 6, 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company THIS AFTERNOON at 3 p.m., to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st ultimo.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 7th September 1878.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE, CALCUTTA, up to 15th October 1878, for the PURCHASE of the U. S. AVA.

The Vessel is of Iron, built at Dumbarton in 1862, by Archibald Denny, Engines by Denny & Co., and new Boiler fitted in 1873.

Length of Vessel overall 141 feet 4 inches, Beam 23 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 11 feet 9½ inches, Gross Tonnage 267-33, Register Tonnage 207-37, Nominal Horse Power 60, and Indicated Horse Power 240.

She is now lying off the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine.

The Ava will be sold as she now stands, but Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within one month, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

The Vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the day of sale.

GEO. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1878.

DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE.

A DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING LIQUID DENTIFRICE possessing all the Tonic astringent, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of Decay or Offensive Breath.

For bottle Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st Sept. 1878, (not including interest for 16 months, about Rs. 17,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,92,600.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received	Rs.	7,797 7
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 1,055 0	
Working Expenses monthly	369 5	
	1,424 5	
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,92,600 at 3½ per cent.	1,226 14	197 7
Monthly Savings		7,600 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Remry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The whole of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the W. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET.—A GAME will be played THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 p.m. punctually.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Drill for D. Company, Byculla, at the usual place. For Recruits and non-efficients, every morning except Thursday. Company Drill on Tuesdays and Fridays (a.m.) till further notice.

A PARTNER WANTED by an European for a Mofussil Business of Trade in sundry Stores, Haberdashery, &c., &c. Apply to P. A. J., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Second-hand square PIANO in pretty good order. State conditions and maker. Address "ETTERMINA," care of Post Office, Byculla.

A GOOD ENGAGEMENT for a EUROPEAN LADY. Apply immediately to D. M., care of this office.

AN English couple desire situation as Overlooker at a Plantation, wife as Governess; English, French, Music & Drawing. Salary moderate W.C. *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, Quarters in Albion Place, Byculla healthy and cool. On Basement, Rs. 25; First Floor, Rs. 30; Top Floor, Rs. 35. Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Two out-rigged FOURS with fittings complete, ingood condition. Apply Honorary Secretary "Boats," Bombay 49 Gymkhana.

FRESH HAMS in Canvas, small sizes at 14 As. per lb.; BACON and CHEESE on cut. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

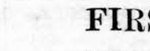
ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas' Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

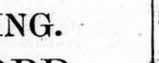
PRICE LIST.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers			25 0	28 0
The Finest India Tweed	do.	do.	30 0	34 0
Best Blue Serge	do.	do.	30 0	34 0
Best Angolas	do.	do.	from 35 0 to 45 0	39 0 51 0
Best Scotch Cheviots	do.	do.	from 35 0 to 45 0	39 0 51 0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats			from 40 0 to 45 0	45 0 51 0
Morning or Visiting Coats	do.	do.	from 36 0 to 40 0	41 0 45 0
Vests to match above			9 0	10 0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality			75 0	85 0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk			85 0	95 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best			24 0	27 0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords			26 0	29 0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SIKHARE KITS AT QUALLY LOW PRICES.



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKEY.
SUPERB WHISKEYS,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor GARDNER'S opinion of the 11-year old quality :—

"LABORATORY ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
"March 8th, 1878.

"TO RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analyzed a sample of the 'CARLTON WHISKEY.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

"EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
"Professor of Chemistry,
"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the CARLTON CLUB as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whiskey.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently these grand and pure Whiskeys to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old.		5 Years Old.	
Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.
33-0	32-0	29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with the Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co's THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

* STAR INDIA BRANDY, Quarts.
* STAR WHITE LABEL, Quarts.
STAR, F. BEAUFORT, Quarts.
** STARS, Quarts.
*** STARS, Quarts.
**** STARS { FLASKS. ½ FLASKS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1873, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

FOR SALE,

THE Iron Barque HERMIONE, 403 Tons Register, built at Liverpool by Messrs. Cato, Miller and Co., and just out of graving dock, having been almost rebuilt under the inspection of Mr. Wessler (English Lloyd's Surveyor), and classed A 1 95 from 20th December 1877. This barque is a beautiful model, sails remarkably well, and carries a large cargo; has commodious houses on deck, raised quarter-deck, with cargo space, or for 40 passengers. Her outfit is in good order. Dimensions—length 148.6 ft.; breadth 22.9 ft.; depth 16.7 ft. Lying in Bombay Harbour. For further particulars ap

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1878.

THERE has been no material change in any of our Markets to-day. Advices from Nagpore again state that heavy rain is doing damage to the Kharif crops, and that sunshine is greatly wanted. From other districts accounts continue favourable.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report a decline of ¼ in Consols, which are now quoted at 94¾. French Rentes have advanced to 113.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday last show an increase in the Reserve of £400,000 and in Bullion of £600,000, and a decrease in Bills discounted of £30,000; the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities has increased to 41 11-16. per cent. against 40¾ per cent. last week. No change has been made in the Bank rate of discount, but the market rate for six months' sight Bills has declined to 4½ per cent.

The rate of Exchange in Paris on London has advanced from Fcs 25 25 to Fcs. 25 28. In New York the rate has declined from 4.83 to 4.82. In the London General Produce Market Coffee is unchanged at 108s., 75s., and 81s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation and Good Ordinary Native Ceylon and Mysore. The price of Cocoanut Oil has again advanced, the prices for Cochin and Ceylon being respectively £66-15s. and £47 15s. per ton. The Market for Linseed keeps firm and that for Rapeseed dull, without change in quotations.

BAR SILVER is quoted at 52d. per oz. which is in accordance with private advices: shipments to the extent of £40,000 of the metal are adviced for Bombay by yesterday's P. and O. steamer via Southampton.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday there was a steadier feeling. Surats, however, were freely offered, and out of 10,000 bales sold, only 700 bales were Bombay descriptions: prices are unchanged, the quotation for Mid. Orleans being still 6 11-16d. per lb., and for fair Dholera 5 3-16d. per lb.

In Manchester there was a better demand for Piece Goods at reduced prices.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid. Uplands at 12½ cents. per lb. Futures for December delivery are quoted at 11 3-16 cents per lb., which is an advance of ⅛th on the last official quotation for November delivery. The receipts at U. S. ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
One days' Receipts	4,000	7,000	3,000
Total since 1st Sept.	19,000	3,000	14,000

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been very little doing, and rates close weak at yesterday's quotations. In Calcutta quotations are about 1-16th lower than here, to-day's rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills being 1-8½. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 23-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	...2. 1¼.	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for demand, and 99 9-16 for sixty days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather lower owing to the withdrawal of buyers from the market. We quote Fours Rs. 96¾, Fours-and-a half Rs. 96¾, Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½, New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

MONEY in Calcutta is easier owing to an increase in the Bank of Bengal's cash balance of 48 lacs.

SHARES have generally a downward tendency with the exception of Bank shares which are strong, and Nationals have advanced to Rs. 120. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 885, and Freres to Rs. 117. In Press Companies Alberts have declined to Rs. 500, Apollo to Rs. 575, East India to Rs. 910, and Sassoons to Rs. 340. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip Albert Mills have advanced to Rs. 850, but Alliance have declined to Rs. 1,85-, Bombay United to Rs. 1,015, Bhowmuggur to Rs. 1,250, Broach to Rs. 60, Dhurumseys to Rs. 800, Great Easterns to Rs. 1,225, Hindustan to Rs. 96., Manchester and Bombay to Rs. 30, Mandvie to Rs. 370, Mazagon to Rs. 270, National to Rs. 920, Oriental to Rs. 750, and Sassoons to Rs 915.

COTTON has been in rather more enquiry today owing to the better report from Liverpool. The business transacted, however, has again been very small both for local consumption and also for Export. Quotations are almost the same as yesterday, viz:—

F. G. F. Oomrawuttee	.....Rs. 206 per Candy.	
G. F. do.	..... ,, 200	,,
F. F. do.	..... ,, 195	,,
G. F. Dholleras	..... ,, 201	,,
F. G. F. S. Dharwar	..... ,, 215	,,
G. F. Compta	..... ,, 195	,,

LINSEED is firmly held, but there is very little enquiry from buyers, and with the re-opening of up-country roads for traffic after the Monsoon, and increased supplies coming into this market, rates will no doubt rapidly decline. The quotation here is still Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is neglected, but owing to small stocks prices are maintained.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The quotation for Liverpool via Canal is still 17s.-6d. for measurement, and for London 20s. to 22s.-6d. per ton. For the Continent 20s. to Venice, 22s.-6d. to Trieste, and 22s. 6d. to Marseilles.

COALS.—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	200	all	10 do.	675
Nationa' Bank of India.	37,32	£20	£12-10	6 do.	120

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	885
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,500	1,100	125 do	5,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	500	all	18 p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	660 xd.
Barrar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s	53/
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	800	500	all	10 do	70 xd.
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	20 do	500
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	320
Sendie & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd..	383	1,000	all	100 do	910
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co	200	500	all	75 p.s.	320
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	...	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	460 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	4,000	75 p.s.	570

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	900
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,175
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,850
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	92
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,015
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	210
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s..	60
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	760
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning..	2,500	2,000	all	35 p.s*	800
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,225
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	950
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	25 p.s*	930
Khandesh Spinning....	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	850
K. Muconjee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	825 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,220 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	370
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,220
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	920
Nurial S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	675
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....	600	2,000	all	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	380
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	750
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	915
Soondercias Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	280
Do do. ½ Shares.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	175
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	770

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218 3/0	p. c.	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 130 14/6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 65 7/3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13/1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19/6 9/15	do.	250

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 31st August 1878.

Open 1,268¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	79,017	0	0
Merchandize	1,84,299	0	0
Telegraph	852	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,64,168	0	0

Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268¾ miles .....Total Rs..... 5,43,818 2 3

Decrease..... 2,79,650 2 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP HOUGOUMONT, 874 tons, Captain A. Scotland, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE SHIP LADY MELVILLE, 966 tons, Captain H. P. Hanson, will sail to-day for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Coates, two natives, and thirty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	India (s).....	Stevenson.....	Bussorah, Aug 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Red Cloud	Taylor	Sun Francisco.
	London	Anderson.....	Elephant Point.
	Bougemont	Scotland	Moulmein.
	Nepaul (s).....	Murray	Southampton.

The ship Lady Melvill, Hanson, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Vixen, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

2 Asia (s) .....Bellwood ...Madras, Aug 28.
City of Khios(s)....Robertson ...Glasgow, July 30.
Euphrates (s).....Paterson .....Moulmein, Aug 27.
Mairi Rhan .....Masson .....Melborne, July 7.
West Ridge .....Legge .....London, May 1.
Culzean .....Persie .....Bombay, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.—Barque Alsace and Lorraine.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Khios—Mrs Forbes and 2 children, Miss Murphy, Mr Small, and Mr Barclay.
Per Euphrates—Mr Jowett, Mrs McNaughton.
Per Mairi Bhan—Mr Vanreevan and son, Mr T Unhill, and J. Down.
Passengers per S S Poonah, which sailed on the 3rd September: For Madras—Mr C P Crouch and Rev C Dall. For Galle—Mr D L Cowie and Mr E Catells. For Bombay—Mr Charles Rowland. For Melbourne—Mr W L Wallace. For Brindisi—Mrs W Markby. For Southampton—Mr W C Deely, Dr Hudson, Mrs and Miss Guyer and infant, and Miss Macdonald.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Khios—August 31st, British ship Brenda, in lat 15-35 N, long 56-7 E, bound South.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.

3 Oxford .... Algoa Bay.
Manora (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Rajah of Cochin ... . Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—40 tons hoop iron, The Sassoon S and Co: 35 packages hardware, Mahamed Ally Habatboy; 6 cases hardware, Bhaimia Ebrahim; 3 casks glassware and 2 cases hardware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.
Brankesome Hall s—25 cases portwine, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM LONDON.

Hindostan s—25 cases port, 7 cases claret, and 26 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cold Stream—12 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Venetia s—132 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—16 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Consett s—20 cwts orchillaweed, and 4 bags bark, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co: 1,084 cwts linseed, Oilhowjee Nobhoy: 1 bale cotton, Hormusjee Eduljee: 36 bales cotton droppings, Tokersey Jewraj.
Colla s—45 bales wool, Mottee Jaith's.
Famine Tucker—4 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthra: 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—440 cwts myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co: 58 cwts B horns, 60 cwts deer horns, and 20 pcs M of-P's shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasuna: 29 bales hides, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co: 1 bale hides, Abramovitz and Co: 12 bales hides, Allarakhia Canjee: 4 bales skins, Valjee Sunl-manice: 110 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee: 25 cwts walls roots, Keeka Kheosal.
Nepaul—3 cwts E teeth, Shreeram Motta: 37 cwts E teeth, Nanchund Jewaechund: 44 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh: 11¾ cwts E teeth, Shouri-ji Burgowandass: 14¼ cwts E teeth, Jair n Sevjee: 6¾ cwts E teeth, Jairam Bhamer: 1¾ cwts E teeth, C rrimbhoy Allcobhoy: 5¾ cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Khan Mahamed: 1 box good bars (Rs. 46,000), The National Bank: 1 box old bars, The W and S Bank: 1 boxe gold bars (Rs. 894,00), The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apion—4 bales cotton waste and 2 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass: 52 cwts cloves, M Mondolfo and Co.
Mongolia s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—5 bales cotton, Remtoolabhoy Khairaz: 2 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th September, 1878.
Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·734
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb ,, hermometer	78·5
Dew Point ,,	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·879
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded. 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind..SSE, SE, SSW, SW, S: W, S, SSE, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	258
Fall of Rain	0·29
Total fall during the month	0·78
,, year	88·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Sept ..	0·08

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 7.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee—Ardasir and H.
193-78—Jeffreys and P—Hajee Zenel Abedeen and another vs Lewis Jones—Remington, H and C.
101-78—Bhaibunker ?—Weljee Rowjee and others vs The G I P R Co, Ld—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

283-78—Ardaseer and H—Nowrojee Pestonjee Guzder vs Henry Thorpe and another—Murchshaw L.
344-78—Bhaibunker—N—Mohamed Melapchund and another vs Jaibebee and another.
350-78—Crakie L and G—Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumbai—Prescot and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Cochrane, Lieut Col 43rd Lt Infantry, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Pennefather, Lieut, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Osborn, Lieut Col. 5th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
London, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Lewis, Surg, on leave, to England.
Evre, Lieut, 5th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Weir, Surg, on leave, to England.
Garvice, Col, Consul Dept, on furlough to England.
Conran, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Fairbrother, Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty to Poona.
Anderson, Lieut Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Lewis, Surg, Major, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Stewart, Capt, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Wetherall, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Smith, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 31.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut C J Roberts, 3rd Hussars, a candidate for the Beng-l Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Offic r, on probation.

Lieut Colonel Harward, R A, is directed to proceed from Morar to Jubbulpore for duty with the Royal Artillery in the Saugor district.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—

22nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 10th August, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut Colonel R T Stafford:—

Captain G J Hare, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieut H S McRae, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, there being no captain present with the corps.

Lieut R Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, no captain being available.

Lieut J W M Newton, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

His Grace the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint the Hon D F Carmichael, Chief Secretary to Government, to be a Temporary Member of Council.

Mr J A Bruce, Under Secretary to Government during the absence of the Hon D F Carmichael on other duty or until further orders.

Mr F H Brett, District and Session Judge of North Malabar, furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr W Goodrich, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Trichengoply, vice Major H S Court, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J F Sullivan to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gunjam.

The Rev D G Clarke to be Chaplain of Cuddalore.

Lieut H D Love, R E, is appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways during the absence of Captain W E Coaker, R E, on privilege leave.

The following promotions are made:—

Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary Plummer, Sub-Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer.

Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary Joyce, Sub-Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer.

Mr J W Ellis, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to be Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr J D Grant, Executive Engineer, furlough for two years.

The services of Mr A W Slater, Assistant Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H S GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Gotacamund, 28th August 1878.

Lieut-Colonel A D Grant, Infantry, Wing Commander, 17th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Surgeon-Major C J Rogers, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st September, on a pension of £456 per annum.

The undermentioned Officer in addition to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel (Local Brigadier General) H H O'Colonel Staff Corps. The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W C Rich, Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £456 5s, annuity £6.150.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A Hare, Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £456 extra annuity, £468, 6s.

Lieut Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Lane, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s, extra annuity, £472 5s.

The following promotion is made:—Captain G Thomas, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.

Lieut H B Young, Wing Officer 7th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for eighteen months.

Surgeon L Beech, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough medical certificate for eighteen months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T E Marshal, Acting Deputy Master Attendant, Madras, to be Deputy Master Attendant, Madras.

Mr W H Bartlete Acting First Assistant Master Attendant, Madras, to be First Assistant Master Attendant, Madras.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT an European General Court Martial held at Camp Belgaum, on the 30th August, Private S. Angell, of the 7th Regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Belgaum, on or about the 9th August, used violence against his Commanding Officer Lt Col Herbert, by wilfully and intentionally upsetting on to him the table at which he was sitting in the Orderly Room, he, the said Lt Col Herbert, being his Superior Officer and being in the execution of his office.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers,
President Eur. Genl. Court Martial.

CONFIRMED—But in consideration of the prisoner's previous very good character, the absence of previous convictions by Court Martial during a service of thirteen years, and the strong recommendation of the Court to mercy, I commute the penal servitude awarded to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

C. STAVELEY, General,
Poona, 3rd September. Commander-in-Chief.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....11th, Sh., 40 7 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 7	.....	5 48	6 8	8 53 m 9 49 a	1 48 m 3 7 a.
Sun. 8	12th Sunday after Trinity	5 48	6 8	9 26 m 9 46 a	3 1 m 3 59 a
Mon. 9	.....	5 48	6 7	10 23 m 10 28 a	3 53 m 4 38 a
Tues. 10	English Mail expected..	5 48	6 6	10 12 m 11 1 a	4 31 m 5 4 a
Wed. 11	.....	5 48	6 5	11 20 m 11 34 a	5 5 m 5 31 a
Th. 12	.....	5 48	6 4	11 49 m	5 36 m 5 56 a
Fri. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	0 3 m 0 7 a	6 4 m 6 20 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—August 29th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Edward Atkins, Esq., of a daughter.
ADAMS—August 22nd, at Maulmain, the wife of Mr. Joseph S. Adams, China Inland Mission, Bhamo, of a son.
GOUGH—September 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Archibald E. Gough, Berg-l Education Department, of a daughter.
McLEOD—September 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain D. J. S. McLeod, of a son.

DEATHS.

COOK—August 29th, at Dinapore, Charles Giraud, the child of Mr. and Mrs. H G. Cooke, of Churrah, Sarun, aged 15 months.
HUSON—September 2nd, at Bellary, Frank Arthur, infant son of Arthur Huson, Esq., aged 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

THE tendency of a good deal of recent public writing and utterances upon the subject of government in this country has been to cast abroad the impression that somehow the native style of ruling is more suited to, is better liked by the people, than the English Government, and that, looked at in that light, the present foreign government is, in short, a mistake and of no advantage. Not only does a vein of thought to this effect run through a good deal of Mr. Fawcett's utterances upon Indian questions, not only did Mr. Bright boldly state the fact in a speech made a short time ago upon irrigation—a subject about which, of course, he knew more than anybody else, including those who had passed their lives out here—but even Anglo-Indian newspapers are nowadays found preaching the same doctrine. Thus, a short time since, a contemporary compared the administration of justice in native states with that in British India, the result being unfavourable to the latter, which was described as cumbersome, uncertain, expensive, and beyond the reach of most of the people. Now, without denying that our system of lower courts, appeals, and higher courts, lays itself open to much adverse criticism—criticism which it is not our purpose to withhold—still, we submit, if there is one fact about native states that is notorious, it is that such a thing as the free, equitable, and certain administration of justice in by far the greater number of instances does not exist at all.

The newspaper article in question drew a flowery picture, in order to illustrate its argument of poor litigants appearing in person before their chief, who investigates the complaint in a nice, easy conversational style, separating the truth from the untruth with infallible prescience, and finally giving his decision in a manner that sends everybody away perfectly delighted and satisfied, including, no doubt, the losing party to the suit. Now, criticisms of this sort—and they are not uncommon—are not only untrue but are mischievous in the extreme, almost justifying the opinion expressed by a speaker in the recent debate on the Vernacular Press Act, that the Anglo-Indian Press requires nursing quite as much as the native. The fact is that, far as the British system of government in India is from perfection, much as it requires reform and improvement, however wanting it may be in adaptation to the special requirements of the country, still it is a government, and wherever our sway is acknowledged, there is to be found order and the machinery of justice. If that machinery sometimes fails and miscarries, it is owing more to the special traits of the people, to their inherent defects, rather than to its own shortcomings. On the other hand, the term chaos will best describe the state of things existing, and that, with few and long recurring exceptions, always has existed in native territories. Instead of the just and wise Cazee who goes into the questions that come before him with a well-balanced mind, full of knowledge of the people, their ways and peculiarities, to whom all look up with respect, the general run of magistrates are ignorant and uneducated men, owing their position to court or palace influence; and with the exception of one or two leading native statesmen, we make bold to assert that the great majority of chiefs, rajas, and native rulers down to the district talukdars know much less about, and take infinitely less interest in the wants and hopes of the people entrusted to their care than an ordinary English Collector. It is too often forgotten that the ruling classes among natives are just as much foreign to the greater number of the people as we are. Take Sir Salar Jung, for instance. We wonder whether he has passed a "higher standard" in Canarese or Telugoo? And we suspect the greater number of the officials he has imported from Hindustan and Persia know even still less about the peculiarities of the people they are called on to rule.

It has always been so in India. Wave after wave of foreigners have passed over the country, conquering it, and occupying the government until the inevitable deterioration consequent on the climate sets in when, each batch in turn submitted to fresh blood and fresh energy. It is thus that British rule has become so advantageous, why it affords the rest, peace, and stability so long required. We are continually recruiting our energy, for each new batch of civilians, each fresh regiment, does not require to oust their predecessors, carrying fire and blood through the land in the process.

It is said that, notwithstanding the peace and quietness which we bring, the people prefer their own lax system, as being less rigid and more suited to the native character, as being, moreover, the government by themselves and not by foreigners. Even this assertion will not bear investigation. Take this city of Bombay for instance, and let it be considered whether the Mahomedans and Parsees would vote for the substitution of a Hindoo for the present Government, or whether, on the other hand, all classes would not lament the return of the Mussulman to power? And so it is with the rest of the country. Whatever the native government might be, whether Brahman, Mahratta, or Mahomedan, it must, from the constitution of society, from the nature of the innumerable sects, castes, and races that inhabit the country, be foreign to the great mass of the people. Better, then, foreigners who are outsiders as well, and who do not come within the scope of local jealousy, who bring into the country what it requires most, and what it never will produce for itself, so long as the climate remains unchanged—not if all the colleges and educated natives were multiplied one-hundred-fold,—energy, force of character, with order, peace, and—notwithstanding that famines are among the evils charged to our rule—we will say, prosperity. It is further alleged that people in native states always look with aversion upon any prospect of a change of rulers, that they live in constant dread of our taking over their country. Well, our experience of the great mass of ryots and other people of the interior is that they bother their heads but very little about these subjects, that not one in ten of them has any opinion at all, that the only information they possess upon which they might form such an opinion, if they were capable of so much mental exertion, is a mass of ridiculous bazaar rumours, reports, and fabulous tales. True, it may be, that the portion of the inhabitants of native states with whom Europeans mostly come in contact—those dwelling in large towns, the court adherents, the aspirants for place—these truly would view with dismay any chance of a change that would bring upon them the raj under which no man gets anything without working for it. Native government is very popular with that large class—a class unfortunately whose voice is heard more than any other, who profit under the system of awarding jaghees, annuities, pensions, etc., without any service being required in return—a system so prevalent with native rulers. But we think a perusal of the history of Colonel Meadows Taylor's experiences as a ruler, of the frequent records in the history of the British occupation in India, detailing the instances where we have had to interfere to redress abuses and restore order in native territories, will show that after having for a short period had the opportunity of contrasting the peace, order, and justice of our administration with the hand-to-mouth system of their own when that period has not been long enough to permit them to forget the advantages of the one and the drawbacks of the other—we think these records will show that the people invariably parted from us with regret and looked forward to again being relegated to the rule of their countrymen with anything but satisfaction. Then, as to the territory that has been ceded to us, temporarily or otherwise; take the Berars. We wonder what would be the result of a plebescite, putting the question to the inhabitants of these provinces, whether they would prefer reverting to the state of things that existed prior to their being made over to British administration; to the days when roads, branch railways, cotton factories established by reason of the sound government introduced, when European merchants purchasing produce direct from the ryot—when all these were things of the future; we should like to know whether the ryot would throw them all aside for the sake of having the Nizam to rule over him again? Unless Sir Salar Jung's claim for the restitution of these districts rest on stronger grounds than such a plebiscite would give him, we suspect the people will never see Mussulman talukdars in their cutcherries again. A run through the Raichore and Moozul zillahs of the Nizam's State is also instructive as regards this part of the question. These districts once formed part of the Assigned Provinces, but were returned to the Nizam after the suppression of the Mutiny. From Raichore for about a dozen miles, run out in all directions well made roads of the style seen in British territory, but they then suddenly end in miserable country tracks with half finished bridges, quite impassable during the rains. Ask any of the country people what it means, and the information will be obtained that these works are the remains of the time when the land was in our hands, but that from the day the "Moozulees" took charge again,—that is twenty years ago,—roads and everything else in the way of improvement came to a stand.

We repeat that criticism asking us to look to native states for a pattern in the way of government is calculated, by spreading abroad false views about what we really have done for this country, to cause much harm. How can we expect to retain the allegiance of our native subjects if they can point to Europeans and European public journals who teach them that the work of government as done by themselves is so much better? There are abuses enough requiring redress, to write about, without going out of our way to supply the place of the muzzled vernacular prints in hunting up grounds not only for dissatisfaction, but grounds sufficient to justify sedition if the allegations were true. Without going that length, we may admit that much of our system for administrating justice, both civil and criminal, requires improvement and adaptaion to the special requirements of the country. Law is too expensive; it should not be said of that, as can at present with considerable show of truth be alleged, that our law favours the rich; and further, the English system of deciding cases by the quantity of sworn evidence before a judge requires modification when applied to a country where the half of such evidence is notoriously perjured. Again, we require some sort of check upon the vagaries of untrammelled officialism. The officialism that in these days makes so light of public opinion—that public opinion however, which, if there is any truth in the lessons of history, has never failed to be the wreck of the shortsighted foolish men—however high their station might appear—who made unto themselves a habit of disregarding the public voice: all these matters, we say, besides many others, require agitating, but we shall never find the solution—the means of redress—by looking to native states. We commend these considerations not only to our local contemporary, but to a paper in Calcutta which has been trying with great zeal to ob

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The Artillery and Engineers beat the World by 79 runs; the game was decided on the 1st innings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 5.

On the 4th instant the twentieth Division of the Austrian Army attacked the insurgent forces at Doboj and completely defeated them.

GREECE AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT 5.

The Porte has refused to grant the request made by Greece to appoint delegates for the rectification of the frontier of the Northern Greek Provinces, and is now awaiting a reply to the Memorandum sent to the European Powers on the subject before deciding finally on the matter.

The prospects of the conclusion of a Convention between Austria and the Porte have improved.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Consols to-day closed at 94⅞.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 3-16

In the Manchester Market there has been a better demand at reduced prices.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 113
Bar Silver 52
The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£ 9,300 000 Inc. £400,000
Bil's Discounted ....£19,200,000 Dec. £300,000
Bullion .....£22,600,000 Inc. £600,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 11-16 per cent.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 6, 3-22 P.M.

Mail Steamer Venetia from Bombay arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

SEPTEMBER 5, 10 A.M.

Barometric changes during the past day are moderate. Pressure is above the average in Northern and Eastern India, the excess being greatest in Southern Bengal. It is below the average in the Punjaub and Western and Southern India. Easterly winds prevalent again in Northern India. Heavy rain occurred yesterday in Arracan and Eastern Bengal. Akyab and Silchar received four inches and Chittagong two inches. Fair rain was also received in Orissa, the eastern districts of the N.-W. Provinces and at several stations in the Deccan and Southern India.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 6.

CANNANORE, 5-10 p.m.—Weather showery; thermometer max. 81; min. 74; W. B. 77; barometer 29·73. Fall of rain 7 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.W. 6; thermometer 78-5; barometer 29·830. Fall of rain 3 inches 73 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th.—Weather raining; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 32 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29 82.

VINGLORA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W., light; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 4 inches 15 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	88 31	96 45	94 7
Sept. 5 Thursday	0 29	.....	.....
,, 6 Friday	1 0 63	0 73	
Total.....	88 54	97 8	94 80
Fall up to 5th Sept. 1877...	58 10	.....	56 74
,, ,, 6th ,, ...	48 19	.....	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2. 11½.	,,

WE understand that the mahajuns of Bombay have started a subscription to defray the expenses of the men who are now being prosecuted by Government at Surat. It is understood that many of the prisoners are totally destitute, having already sold their own and their wives' jewellery to defray the expenses of a defence.

THOSE who may be inclined to boast that our Volunteers have never fleshed their swords are mistaken. The other night, when the lady of a house on Malabar Hill was passing through her drawing-room on the way to dinner, she heard an unusual "hiss! hiss!" Her husband, an officer in the Volunteers, went to the place whence the sounds proceeded, and drawing his sword he had the pleasure of cutting in two a fine lively cobra about four feet long.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Charles Currie, Commissioner of Agra, died on Tuesday night of fever.

THE left wing of the corps of Jacob's Rifles and a detachment of 250 troopers of the Sind Horse have been ordered to proceed to Quetta to join Major Sandeman.

THE *Madras Mail* hears that Sir Richard Meade, the Resident at Hyderabad, will shortly proceed on furlough to Europe, and that Colonel Watson, who was for some time Resident at Gwalior, and is now holding a command in the "Malta Expedition," will probably act for Sir Richard at Hyderabad.

WE are given to understand, says the Lahore paper, on quite unimpeachable authority, that the surmise mentioned on the faith of a Veterinary Surgeon's opinion, that the feeding of the horses of G-3. R. A. at Rawulpindee on *jowar* might have had the effect of inducing the disease which has proved so fatal to a great number, is now considered to be utterly wrong. Up to noon of the 30th August "Loodiana disease" of a most virulent type had attacked 57 horses of the battery, of which 48 died. An outbreak of the same epidemic has occurred among the horses of the 10th Hussars (which have not been fed upon *jowar*). Four cases were reported on the night of the 29th August, of which two were fatal.

CHOLERA has again broken out at Gwalior fort. A letter dated 1st ulto. in the Agra paper reports as follows—"It is with deep regret I have to communicate sad news from here. A fresh attack of cholera broke out early on the morning of the 30th current; the unfortunate victim succumbed after a sickness of but 15 hours' duration. Two officers and twenty-nine men left the fortress last evening for the cholera camp, which has been only a week vacated. During the course of the day the whole of the detachment of the 39th Regiment off duty were on fatigue work, hauling out tents and other camp equipage from the Quartermaster's stores, which were loaded on hackeries and conveyed to the foot of the fortress hill, where a number of camels under the charge of an escort of native soldiers from Morar were waiting to conduct them to the sites originally occupied. The officer in charge of the party is Captain H. Chevers, H. M's. 39th Regiment, and the officer in medical charge is Surgeon Allen of Allahabad. Exactly a month ago to-day I sent you a report of cholera, when 5 deaths had occurred—the first cases that had ever occurred—in the 'Primus in India' during its 8 years' and 10 months' sojourn on Indin soil."

DURING a late trial in the Court at Lucknow of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Munshi Hazaree Lall, the defendant in a criminal suit, on hearing his sentence drew a stone which he had secreted about his person and struck the judge. The culprit was immediately removed amid the thumps and blows of the police.

THE *Englishman*—We do not know who is responsible for the proposal to make Money Orders in future payable to bearer, instead of, as at present, only on the receipt of the person in whose favour they are drawn. It is, however, quite worthy of the Financial Department as at present administered. The result of such a change, if ever carried out, will simply be that the public will cease to employ Money Orders as a means of remittance in any case where the same purpose would be served by the despatch of a currency note. The only advantage a Money Order at present possesses over a currency note lies in the fact, that its not being payable to bearer furnishes a satisfactory security against the loss of the money in case of the order going astray, as it is very apt to do, in the course of transmission. If Money Orders are made payable to bearer they will at once cease to possess this advantage, and, ceasing to possess it, will compare unfavourably with currency notes as means of remittance. For in the first place they are much more troublesome to obtain, and in the second place they can only be obtained on payment of a fee of one per cent., while notes can be obtained for nothing wherever there is a treasury, and for either nothing or less than one per cent. in most other places. Besides, they will furnish even less security for the safety of the remitter's money than even currency notes, which can be sent in two portions, neither of which possesses any value without the other.

DISASTROUS consequences attended the distribution of the Maharajah Sindia's charity at a garden house at Benares on Wednesday last. The rumour that each pauper, who presented him or herself at the house on that day, would receive Rs. 2 in cash, spread through the city and adjacent villages, and attracted crowds of people to the spot. When the gate was opened there was a rush into the garden; some ten persons were crushed to death, and several others were badly hurt.

IN the Ferozepore district, the rise of the Sutlej has once more broken the head works of the Inundation Canals, and over 100 square miles of land are under water. The damage done to property has been very great. On the other hand, a heap of treasure has been discovered by the floods in the old fort of Mumdote, a few miles from Ferozepore.

THE native candidate, and not Mr. Forsyth, was elected Tagore Law Professor at the meeting of the Calcutta Senate on Saturday. This result, a local paper says, must be put down solely to the apathy of Mr. Forsyth's supporters, many of whom were conspicuous by their absence, while the native members of the Senate mustered in full force and voted for their candidate "as one man." The result must always be the same while the European members of the Senate shew so much carelessness about this matter.

IF there were no other reason, says the Lahore paper, "for following up and protecting the Mission to Cabul by the preparations we have suggested for the occupation of the Kuram Valley, a good one may be found in the notorious character of the Ameer Shere Ali for treachery. This vice, a conspicuous one in all Afghans, is especially so in the Ameer. His bad faith is to him political wisdom, and in violating the safe conduct given to the English Envoy, even if he should give one under his hand and seal, he would only do exactly what he did before to his own son. Now against this sort of treachery we need hardly point out that an escort of three hundred horsemen, even if they were all equal to Sir Neville Chamberlain himself in prowess, is a weak defence. It may be said that in showing distrust we invite it, and that by undue threats we might only frighten and alienate where we should do better to conciliate. With any other nation than Afghanistan, and with any other Prince than Shere Ali, these might be words of wisdom and objections of weight. But not so here; we have tried fair means, fair words and gifts and promises, too long already. We should give the Ameer distinctly and clearly to understand that we come forward, not in a hostile spirit, but with a determination to be recognised as the paramount Power in insisting on a certain line of action. To do this we must display force in order that we may not have to employ it. For this essential purpose we would not only occupy the Kuram Valley, but we would reinforce largely the outpost of Quettah, and we would increase the army of the Empire by a battery of mountain artillery, a regiment of Gorkhas, and the wing of a British regiment of Infantry. The firing of a single shot in anger should be the signal for the advance of three columns, one for the support of the escort, another from Quettah on Khandahar, and the third from the Kuram direct on Cabul. Then we might trust our Mission to attain its end and defeat Russian intrigue: but not otherwise."

THE Chief Justice of Ceylon has created an excitement by not attending Divine service, according to the custom of the Puisne Judges, on the opening of the Supreme Court. Since the establishment of the Supreme Court this has been the practice in Ceylon; while in the time of the Dutch the Judges received the Lord's Supper before commencing criminal trials. The natives "began to surmise all kinds of severity and rigorous punishment; but now that he has dealt leniently in meting out punishment, they have made up their minds that he is not a Christian but a Buddhist."

Truth says—To appreciate Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, one must pay a visit to his court. His marvellous capacity for business is due quite as much to his personal force of character as to his knowledge of the law. As soon as he takes his seat and the first case is called on, he will turn to the leading counsel on one side or other, and quickly remark that he has studied through the papers himself, and has arrived at a very strong opinion. "There is one point," he will say, "Mr. Stryver, upon which the case turns, and perhaps you will confine your remarks to that." This, as Mr. Stryver knows very well, is the one point which makes his case absolutely hopeless, and on which he has consequently made up his mind to say as little as possible. Finding himself checkmated, he discreetly resigns, and a case which before a weaker judge would have taken a couple of days is disposed of in almost as many minutes. Nor is this all. It is another of Sir George Jessel's merits that he never indulges in elaborate harangues, so many of our judges seem to regard the bench much as Mr. Ward Beecher regards the pulpit. It gives them an opportunity for delivering themselves of most excellent moral sentiments, couched in the most choice and carefully-phrased sentences. The waste of time caused by a judge who persists in talking is something positively terrible, and there are many of our judges who are in this respect grave offenders.

The *World*—Professor Owen is hardly more revered as a philosopher than loved as a man. Endowed with a buoyant temperament, his never-failing good-humour and genial spirit have made him the friend of those whose study has been rather living man than fossil mammalia. In pleasant Sheen Lodge men of letters have ever been as welcome as men of science, and the cosy room in which his predecessor entertained Sir Walter Scott has echoed the laughter of Dickens and the quiet chuckle of Thackeray. "I am sorry," Professor Owen tells us, "that I have no more claret of Thackeray's particular bin left. He was, as you know, an accomplished *gourmet*, loving good claret as the choicest of delicacies. Once, to please him, I obtained some of the best through the kindness of a sometime fellow-student at the Jardin des Plantes, whose parents were wine-growers in the Gironde, and whose friendship outlasted our studies under Cuvier. Nothing gave me greater pleasure than to watch Thackeray's thorough enjoyment of the magnificent wine my friend obtained for me. He insisted on its being treated with the reverence due to its exalted rank. He loved to observe the bottle placed within moderate range of the fire, and to note that the corks were drawn at the proper interval before the wine was put upon the table. And then the expression of his face at the second glass! Such thorough appreciation, such complete satisfaction! It was a greater pleasure to see him drink his favourite claret than to taste it myself." Far from self-indulgent, Professor Owen yet regards dinner as the last great event of the day. Anxious, as his life testifies, to get as much work out of himself as possible, he believes that this result is best obtained by confining working hours to the daylight. Hale and hearty at his advanced age, he attributes much of his vigour to persistent abstinence from the "midnight oil." A half day's work, broken by no heavier luncheon than a biscuit and a glass of claret and water, is closed by dinner and early bed. In the morning he is awake and abroad, a diligent disciple of Isaac Walton. Rod in hand he may be seen making for the water-side—not in quest of strange fishes, but of a heavy basket—not in the spirit of an ichthyologist, but of a sportsman. But the *World* writes in such a terrible strain of flunkeyism about what men eat and drink!

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOOJ, SEPT. 1.

THE rainfall here during the month of August was 5 inches 95 cents, thus making a total of 29 inches and 92 cents regist red since the first burst on the 23rd of June last. We have now had three days' fortnight's break. The public health, however, is not good, fever prevailing to a great extent in consequence of the unprecedented wet season for Cutch. Grass, which is usually excessively scarce here, is abundant and rich this year, so our fodder prospects are very cheering, though were we to have a little more rain the cultivators say it would be benefited, as most of them have taken advantage of the present cessation to sow more crops; a good downpour would, moreover, cool the atmosphere, which is just now extremely sultry.

THE new disease which has revealed itself in Calcutta has simultaneously appeared in Akyab. The local paper writes, "A most peculiar kind of fever is at present very prevalent among the natives here. At its commencement it has all the appearance of an ordinary Arakan fever, but after even one attack leaves sad traces of its effects on the sufferer in the shape of swollen feet and legs, and in some instances even of the whole body. We are told by reliable authority that it is a sort of dropsy which is epidemic at present, and we regret to say that some of the boarders in the Government School are suffering from the malady."

BOMBAY.

EVADING RAILWAY FARE.—Two Mahomedans named Goolam Hoosein and Shaik Hussan were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. W. Webb, for travelling in the G. I. P. Ry. Co.'s train from Musjid Bunder to Byculla without a ticket or paying the legal fare.

AN ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Dhosa Verram and Purlan Perbhoy were convicted by Mr. Nana Morejee, prisoner No. 1 of seizing goods belonging to a woman and levying distress for rent, he not being an authorised bailiff, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the above offence. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 150 and prisoner No. 2 Rs. 50.

CHARITIES.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies of the death of Mr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Tuback, the sum of Rs. 2,700 was given away in various charities as follows:—the sum of Rs. 1,000 in the name of Mr. Muncherjee Muncekjee, the father of the deceased; Rs. 500 by Rutt nbai, his widow; Rs. 500 by Mr. M. P. Tuback, his eldest son; Rs. 500 by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvae; and Rs. 200 by the eldest daughter and two of his grand daughters.

THE newly appointed Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of Dabool, the Rev. Father N. A. Fialho, will take charge of his office to-morrow, Sunday. We hear that the Very Rev. Father Castro, visitor of the Bombay Mission, and delegate of his Grace the Archbishop of Goa, speaks very highly of the qualifications of the new Vicar in his despatch making this appointment, and, we are informed that the nomination has been well received by the leading members of the Portuguese community.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 31st August 1878 was 3,96,123 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,74,606. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 31st Aug. 1878.	Week ending 1st Sept. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 7,445	Mds 984	Mds 6,461	...
Amount	Rs. 7,591	Rs. 711	Rs. 6,880	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,27,461	Mds 4,00,597	...	Mds 2,73,136
Amount	Rs. 89,689	Rs. 2,90,431	...	Rs. 2,00,662
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 18,541	Mds 1,28,832	...	Mds 1,10,291
Amount	Rs. 9,584	Rs. 88,773	...	Rs. 79,189
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 12,694	Mds 6,908	Mds 5,786	...
Amount	Rs. 6,664	Rs. 3,185	Rs. 3,479	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 2,25·	Mds 159	Mds 2,090	...
Amount	Rs. 8,284	Rs. 358	Rs. 7,926	...
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds. 7,704	Mds. 2,897	Mds 4,807	...
Amount	Rs. 10,742	Rs. 2,498	Rs. 8,244	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 83,675	Mds 1,15,524	...	Mds 31,849
Amount	Rs. 49,549	Rs. 70,933	...	Rs. 21,384
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,59,778	Mds 6,55 901	...	Mds 3,96,123
Amount	Rs. 1,82,283	Rs. 4,56,889	...	Rs. 2,74,606

THIS will interest our racing friends, especially as it is a genuine story. Prince Bismarck, one evening at dinner, gravely asked Lord Beaconsfield if racing was as popular as in his day, adding—"I know you have an Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, and Newmarket." Our Prime Minister assured the German Chancellor that not only did those great meetings exist, but from March to November every day there are successful race meetings. "That is why you have no Socialism in England," the Prince remarked; "the amusements of your rich men belong to all classes. With us it is quite another thing. A rich noble, riding on a fine horse down a narrow street in Berlin, runs a good chance of being shot at by some Radical workman." Lord B. smiled, and said—"Why, in London the finer the steppers a peer drives the more popular he is with the public!" —*Vanity Fair.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows: on Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), Dean Hall, Parel (back of old Secretariat), and Mazagon, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

On the four remaining Sunday evenings of this month the Rev. Luke Rivington, M. A., will deliver a special course of Sermons with reference to the doubts and difficulties of the age. The subject of the Sermon on Sunday evening next is, "The powers and destiny of Matter."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P AND O Co's S. S. NEPAUL, Captain J. S. MURRAY, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr J R Bell, Mr R Paulin.
For Brindisi—Mr J Francis.
For Gibraltar—Capt and Mrs Braine and 3 infants.
For Aden—Mr A H G Hoosein, Mrs Hormusjee Framjee, Mr Manockjee Pestonjee.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.

A SPLENDID exhibition of billiard playing was afforded last night in two games between Mr. John Roberts, Junr., and his brother, Mr. Herbert Roberts and in a number of fancy strokes subsequently executed by the hand-stroke champion. The latter has wonderful command over the ball, making cannons direct or off one, two, three, or more cushions, with equal facility, or running in off another ball, by means of a twist given to the ball by the fingers and thumb of one hand. When he gets the red ball a foot or a foot and a half away from a corner pocket and near the cushion, he can keep scoring threes apparently as long as he pleases, he of course having the advantage of taking his own ball in hand and playing from whatever part of the table suits him best. The first game last night was 500 up even, hand v. cue. The hand had the advantage, though Mr. John Roberts made several very pretty breaks, including one of 90 (without any spots), 45, 28, and 27. Mr. Herbert Roberts's chief breaks were 89, 65, 59, 48, 32, and 20. He won the game by over 108 points.

After an interval of ten minutes, a canon game, 75 up, even, was commenced between the same players. This game also was won by the hand-stroke player, who made some extremely pretty all-round cannons. The best break (10) was made with the cue.

At the conclusion of the canon game, Mr. Herbert Roberts afforded half an hour's capital amusement by the performance of a number of fancy strokes. He made the balls perform some very extraordinary movements, playing both with his hand, and with a cue, and once making a cannon off two cushions by striking his own ball with his nose.

To-night, Mr. John Roberts and Mr. Sherrif will play a 500-up game of billiards, and the best of five games of pyramids; and Mr. Herbert Roberts will exhibit a series of fancy strokes.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED VS. BYCULLA.

THE return match between these two clubs will be played this evening at the usual hour. Annexed is a list of the names of the players.

UNITED.	BYCULLA.
GOAL-KEEPERS.	
Mr. Mackenzie.	W. Corkery.
THREE-QUARTER BACKS.	
J. Stapleton.	R. Singh.
H. E. Harrington.	H. Gordon.
HALF-BACKS.	
J. M. Cannon.	J. Brown.
E. McGarry.	W. Arnott.
FORWARDS.	
E. Walsh.	E. Brown.
H. Pritchard.	A. Brown.
H. Hayter.	M. McElvee.
W. W. T. tt.	H. Millard.
P. J. Henman.	B. Bleau.
H. Connors.	J. Poynts.
C. Leibschwager.	R. Gordon.
F. Reade.	M. Cumming.
E. Corke.	R. Hannah.
W. Allan.	H. Coen.
A. Gordon.	J. Harris.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay men were heavily handicapped yesterday by the weather, which could not well have been more unfavourable. At first it was dull only, with a strong wind down the range and from the right, so strong that it was necessary to aim about a foot off the bull's eye at 200 yards. The second match (500 yards) was shot during a drizzling rain and in a thick mist, and much the same condition of things existed during the shooting at the first distance (600 yards) in the third match. While this distance was being shot at, too, the wind changed very suddenly from right to left. Rain fell very heavily at the conclusion of the firing at 600 yards, and the 700 and 800 yards could not be fired till a couple of hours later. When the shooting was resumed it still rained slightly, and the targets were a dull leaden colour rather than white. Later on matters improved considerably, and the last match at 500 yards was shot off in the most favourable weather experienced in Bombay during the meeting. The matches fired yesterday were—

MATCH VIII.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Entrance Fee..... Rs. 3. Position..... Any.
Distance ..... 200 yds. Rifle ..... Class II.
No. of Shots ..... Seven.
Snider allowed 1 point.

	200 Yds.	Total.
Mr. Johnson	5 5 4 3 4 5 4	— 30
Mr. Jefferies	3 3 4 3 3 5 5	— 26
Mr. Hall	2 5 4 4 5 3 3	— 26
Mr. Whitehead	5 4 3 4 3 4 2	— 25
Mr. Melvin	3 5 3 4 4 3 2	— 24
Mr. Freeman	3 3 2 3 3 3 3	— 23
Col. Barclay	5 2 2 3 2 5 2	— 21
Mr. Thorpe	2 2 2 3 2 3 3	— 17
Mr. Corke	2 2 2 4 0 3 3	— 16

MATCH IX.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Entrance Fee, Members and Associates Rs. 3; All Comers Rs. 4.

Distance ..... 500 yds. No. of Shots ..... Seven.
Rifle ..... Class II. Position ..... Any.
Snider allowed 2 points.

	500 Yds.	Total.
Mr. Johnson	4 3 5 5 5 4 5	— 31
Mr. Jefferies	4 4 2 3 4 5 4	— 26
Lieut. Price	2 2 5 3 4 5 2	— 23
Mr. Melvin	0 3 4 2 3 3 6	— 20
Mr. Freeman	3 2 2 4 4 0 5	— 20
Col. Barclay	0 4 3 0 5 4 4	— 20
Sergt. Bayne	4 2 3 2 4 4 0	— 19
Mr. Whitehead	3 5 0 2 2 3 3	— 18
Mr. Thorpe.....	0 2 5 4 0 2 3	— 16
Mr. Hall	0 0 0 4 3 4 0	— 11

MATCH X.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Entrance Fee...Rs. 3. Rifle ..... Class II.
Distance ..... 600, 700 and 800 yds. No. of Shots ...Seven each distance.
Position .....Any.
Snider allowed 12 points.

	500			Gross
600 Yards.	Total.	Yds.	Total.	Total.
Mr. Jefferies.....04 5 5 3 2 5 4	26	44 3 5 0 4	24	75
Mr. Melvin 2 2 2 4 3 2	17	0 5 4 5 5 5	27	71
Mr. Johnson.....4 5 4 4 2	21	0 5 4 5 5 3	27	69
Mr. White-head..3 2 3 4 4 4	21	3 4 3 3 4 4	24	66
Col. Barclay 0 3 3 0 2 4	11	3 2 2 5 5 5	27	61
Mr. Melvin 0 2 3 2 2 0	11	0 4 0 3 5 3	18	44
Mr. Freeman 0 0 5 2 0 4	11	0 4 3 5 3 4	19	42
Mr. Thorpe.....0 0 2 0 2 0	4	0 0 0 4 3 4	11	15

MATCH XI.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Prize.

Open to Soldiers and Volunteers who are Members or Associates of the W. I. R. A., not being Commissioned Officers.

Entrance Fee...Rs. 2. Position ..... Any.
Distance ..... 500 yards. Rifle ..... Class II.
No. of Shots ...Seven.
Snider allowed 2 points.

	500 Yds.	Total.
Mr. Hall	5 4 5 5 5 3 5	—32
Mr. Jefferies.....	2 5 5 5 5 4 4	—30
Mr. Freeman	5 4 3 5 4 5 3	—29
Mr. Whitehead.....	4 2 3 3 4 5 5	—26
Mr. Johnson	2 4 4 2 5 5 2	—24
Mr. Melvin.....	3 2 5 3 3 2 4	—22
Sergt. Bayne.....	3 0 2 4 2 3 0	—14

There will probably not be any shooting in Bombay to-day, as five members of the Association cannot be got together for the remaining matches, and according to the rules, at least five members must compete in any match at any station to entitle one of them to hold a prize.

The best averages amongst the Bombay competitors in the ten Association matches were obtained by—Mr. Melvin (3·41 per shot); Mr. Jefferies (3·32 per shot); Mr. Johnson (3·23 per shot); and Mr. Whitehead (3·22 per shot).

There will no doubt be a long way behind the best scores at Poona; but the Poona men are not likely to have had such unfavourable weather as has been experienced in Bombay.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SHOOTING AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 5.

THE second day's shooting took place this morning when the IV, V, VI, and VII matches were shot off. There were again many visitors at the camp. Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee, the champion shot, is still first on the list, next comes Colonel Laughton, and third Major Waring. Captain Tyndall disappointed his friends at first but shot remarkably well to-day. Lieutenant Adam Smith of the Poona detachment of the Bombay Volunteers, a most remarkable gentleman in every respect, sorely disappointed his friends and admirers.

MATCH IV.

Distance...500 and 600 yards | Position.....Any.
Rifle .....Class II. | No. of Shots.....7 each distance.

Prizes—First Rs. 50; second Rs. 40; third Rs. 30; fourth Rs. 20; fifth Rs. 10; sixth Rs. 10; seventh Rs 10; eighth Rs. 5.

Snider allowed 5 points.

	400 yds.	Total.	600 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Mr Puddumjee...	5 4 3 4 4 4	28	4 3 4 5 5 4 5	30	58
Serjt Harrison.	5 3 3 4 3 2 5	25	5 2 5 3 4 4 4	27	52
Mr Mackenzie...	2 5 5 3 2 5	22	4 4 4 5 5 5 5	32	54
Col Laughton...	5 5 3 2 5 5 4	29	4 2 5 4 0 5 3	23	52
Mr Turner	2 4 5 2 5 3 4	23	4 4 5 4 5 4 3	30	53
Maj Waring ...	5 4 5 4 4 4 3	30	0 0 4 4 4 4 2	18	48
Mr Peaker	4 3 5 3 3 2 3	21	3 5 3 5 3 5 4	28	49
Private Turner.	0 2 5 4 5 2 4	22	2 2 2 4 4 5 4	21	43
Mr Keating ...	0 5 4 3 3 2 4	21	2 4 3 2 5 2 3	21	42
Mr Brebner	3 3 5 4 4 5 2	26	2 5 3 2 3 0 0	15	41
Capt Tyndall...	2 3 5 4 3 2 2	22	0 4 4 0 2 4 3	23	38
Mr Macdonald..	3 2 3 2 5 4 3	22	2 0 2 2 5 4 0	15	37
Lieut A Smith.	2 2 4 3 5 3	19	2 2 2 2 3 2 2	15	34
Mr Watkins ...	4 4 0 0 3 5 4	20	R 3 2 0 4 2 4	14	34
Mr Byres	0 2 2 5 4 3 2	18	2 2 0 4 2 3 0	13	31
Mr J Gordon...	R 0 0 2 0 0 0	2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10	12

MATCH V.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Entrance for Members and Associates Rs. 3; All Comers Rs. 4.

Distance..... 600 yards. | Rifle..... Class II.
No. of Shots... Seven. | Position ..... Any.

Prizes—First Rs. 50; second Rs. 40; third Rs. 30; fourth Rs. 20; fifth Rs. 10; sixth Rs. 10; seventh Rs. 10; eighth Rs. 5.

Snider allowed 5 points.

	600 yards.	Points added.	Total.
Mr Puddumjee	4 4 4 2 5 5 5 5	0	44
Colonel Laughton	5 5 4 0 5 5 4 5 5	0	43
Captain Tyndall	3 5 5 5 4 4 3 2 4	0	40
Major Waring	3 5 5 5 3 4 5 2 3	5	37
Mr Murray	2 2 3 5 5 5 0 2 3	5	35
Lieut Adam Smith	0 4 4 4 3 4 2 4 2 5	0	35
Mr Brebner	4 4 3 0 3 5 4 0 3 3	5	34
Mr Peaker	0 3 3 2 2 5 5 3 3 3	5	34
Mr Macdonald	4 1 2 3 3 3 0 2 0	5	29
Serjeant Harrison	0 0 2 3 3 3 2 2 5 0	5	25
Mr Keating	R 0 2 0 3 3 3 0 0 0	5	16
Mr Turner	3 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 0	5	14
Captain Yule	0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0	5	10

MATCH VI.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Entrance Fee, Members and Associates Rs. 3; All Comers Rs. 4.

Distance..... 900 yards. | No. of Shots..... Ten.
Rifle..... Any. | Position ..... Any.

Prizes.—First Rs. 50; second Rs. 40; third Rs. 30; fourth Rs. 20; fifth Rs. 10; sixth Rs. 10; seventh Rs. 10; eighth Rs. 5.

Snider allowed 12 points; Military small bore 5 points.

	900 yards.	Total.
Mr Puddumjee	3 5 4 5 5 4 4	30
Mr Murray	3 5 2 5 5 4 4	28
Mr J Turner	4 3 2 3 3 4 5	27
Mr Peaker	3 3 2 3 3 5 5	24
Colonel Laughton	5 R 2 5 4 3 3	22
Lieut Keisal	4 4 3 2 5 2 2	22
Major Waring	3 5 3 3 3 0 4	21
Serjeant Harrison	2 5 4 3 2 2 2	20
Mr Brebner	5 2 2 2 3 2	18
Lieut Adam Smith	2 5 4 2 2 0 0	15
Capt Tyndall	2 2 2 3 0 5	14
Mr Keating	3 2 2 0 R 3 0	10
Mr Macdonald	2 2 2 0 0 0 0	6

MATCH VII.—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Entrance Fee, Members and Associates Rs. 3; All Comers Rs. 4.

Distance..... 700 yards. | Position ..... Any.
No. of Shots ..... Ten. | Rifle ..... Any.

Prizes.—First Rs. 50; second Rs. 40; third Rs. 30; fourth Rs. 20; fifth Rs. 10; sixth Rs. 10; seventh Rs. 10; eighth Rs. 5.

	700 yards.	Points added.	Total.
Major Waring	5 4 3 5 4 5 5 5 4	3	48
Mr Puddumjee	3 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	0	46
Mr Peaker	3 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 4	3	46
Colonel Laughton	3 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4	0	43
Serjeant Harrison	2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 3 5	3	42
Mr Brebner	5 5 4 4 3 3 4 0 5 4	3	40
Captain Tyndall	R 4 5 5 5 4 3 4 3 4	0	38
Mr J Turner	5 5 3 2 3 4 3 3 5	3	36
Mr Eyres	4 3 5 5 4 2 3 3 3 0	3	35
Lieut Adam Smith	3 3 5 0 5 5 4 0 0 4	3	32
Mr Watkins	2 5 3 3 0 4 0 2 3	3	28
Mr Keating	2 4 4 3 3 0 3 0 2 3	3	26
Mr Macdonald	4 4 5 4 0 0 3 2 0 0	3	25

BY TELEGRAPH.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

8TH MATCH.

Major Waring	28	Mr. Ward	26
Sergt. Harrison	27	Mr. Turner .....

those which had been already taken up. India was eight times, at least eight times, as populous as England, and yet the whole amount of customs and excise was only five millions, or about one-tenth of what was obtained in England. Again, look at the income-tax. The last time the income tax was imposed in India a sum of 2½d. per pound produced 500,000*l*. In England a similar amount produced five millions of pounds. And additional taxation could not be imposed on India without producing great discontent. Lord Mayo had recorded his opinion very strongly to that effect. He had said that the increase of taxes which had been going on for years in India had been producing a most serious amount of discontent, and this discontent if it continued, would be a grave political danger, the magnitude of which could scarcely be exaggerated. Since these memorable words had been uttered the increase both of Imperial and local taxation had been going on far faster in India than during Lord Mayo's time. Lord Northbrook had, on going out to India, examined into the soundness of Lord Mayo's opinion, and the result of his investigation had been to confirm every word that had fallen from Lord Mayo. Then two successive Governors General had declared the increase of taxation to be a grave political danger. Lord Salisbury had also made an equally significant remark when he said that there was this distinction between India and England—that there could be in England a considerable increase of taxation without in the slightest degree affecting the stability of our institutions; but such was not the case in India. These memorable words of Lord Salisbury ought to be borne in mind by everyone connected with the administration of India. But to relieve the famine what had been done? Why, out of nearly nine and a half millions which were spent in connection with the famine the Government had been obliged to borrow every single shilling with the exception of one million, and in order to obtain that million a licence tax had to be imposed on incomes of 10*l.* a year, and the salt tax had to be increased. And this million and a half was not to be allowed to accumulate as a reserve for future famines, but every single sixpence of the additional taxation which was being raised was to be invested in public works, the returns of which were so uncertain that it could not be proved that the public works which were being constructed would pay half the interest on the capital which was being employed on them. He thought he had proved the second part of his proposal, that increased taxation would produce an amount of discontent which would constitute a grave political danger. He would next pass to the third position which he wished to establish. Lately certain causes had come into operation which were likely to make the expenditure far larger in the future than it had been in the past. The two causes which were contributing chiefly to this result were these—the loss by exchange and the increase in the military charges. The Under Secretary had remarked that the loss by exchange was one of the misfortunes which it was impossible to control. It could not be controlled now, since the mischief had been done. Unfortunately the full extent of that loss was not known, and supposing that the depreciation in the value of silver should remain merely what it was and not increase, the loss in future years would be much more than in the past. The borrowing power in England had been exhausted, and consequently every sixpence of the seventeen millions of home charges would have to be remitted from India. What made the matter more serious was this, that the amount of the home charges was more likely to increase than decrease. There had been an increase during the last three years. That loss could not be met by any currency juggling. It arose from the fact that the revenue was received in silver and the debt was paid in gold, and so a larger proportion of revenue was wanted to pay the debt in India. It was a loss that could not be avoided, but it rendered it the more imperative that we should economise the revenues of India. The military expenditure could not be estimated at less than seventeen millions a year, which had to be met out of a real revenue of thirty-seven millions in a time of peace, which explained the real cause of the critical position of Indian finance. The population of India was too poor to bear such a heavy charge, and future events would show it. They amalgamated the two armies in 1862 against the remonstrances and the advice of every Indian statesman of experience, and the result had been that the strength of the Indian army had not increased since that period; but the expenditure had increased since that period four millions. Give that amount back to India and carry out public works without borrowed money or imposing an income tax on incomes of 10*l.* and they would have no occasion to increase the salt duty 40 per cent. The military expenditure of India had not yet come to its worst, for, on the authority of Sir John Strachey, the military expenditure had increased in India by a million on the home charges, over which India had no control and was scarcely consulted, and with regard to which she had no power or remonstrance. In fact, the gravity of that fact could scarcely be overstated, because from what had happened that year, the military expenditure was likely to be greatly increased. He did not intend to say a word on the policy of employing Indian troops in Europe; what he would say would be consistent with an enthusiastic approval of that policy, but he wanted to show how that policy, if it was not guarded by certain safeguards, affected the financial position of India. If the English Government were going to continue the policy of employing Indian troops in the British dominions except England, two suppositions arose. It might be first assumed that the number of troops taken from India would be so small as not to be required to be filled up by fresh levies, or, secondly, that the number would be so large that it would not be safe to denude India of them without others were provided to take their place; but if the former was the fact, and 8,000 or 100,000 troops could be spared from that country, why was not India spared the cost of maintaining such a large number of men more than she required, thus inflicting a serious cost unnecessarily on her revenues? Another danger connected with that policy was what was the Indian army to be? It was not an army for India, but they were not required for that country; but it must become an army of reserve for Imperial purposes wherever occasion arose, and therefore it was absolutely necessary for the substantial security of India that some safeguard should be provided to prevent India from being saddled with the cost of maintaining a larger army than she required for Imperial purposes, because England did not pay a farthing towards the recruiting, maintenance, and training of the Indian troops. He would rather run any risk than that of imposing additional taxation on India, and that should be the key note of our policy. That was the policy of Lord Northbrook when he filled the office of Governor General of India, and he believed it could be done without reducing the army but by an alteration in the formation of the army, which would cause reduction of expenditure. If, therefore, the army could not be reduced in India without danger, unless additional taxation was imposed, he would rather that the army should be reduced to the smallest number than that additional taxation should be imposed. The same remarks applied to public works in India. He would rather that there were more public works going on in India than was the case at present if there was a surplus that could be so employed, but he objected to their running the risk of incurring additional taxation by borrowing money to be spent on public works, which experience told them might yield a very inadequate return with which to pay the interest even on the borrowed money. It was impossible to lay down any rule with regard to the construction of public works, but in the present condition of Indian finance it was important to bear in mind that works should not be carried out that would involve the borrowing of money. Everyone connected with the Government of India should take this lesson to heart, that hitherto she had been too extravagantly and too expensively governed. The officials were overpaid for their services, and considering her present financial position, she could not bear the costly Government she now had. Wherever they looked they saw some kind of extravagance going on in India, such as the building of a summer residence for the Viceroy, or a Royal barge, or the fact of those 100 English engineers who had been sent out who had nothing to do and had to be maintained out of the revenues of India. A great saving in the cost of the Government of India might be effected by the employment of more native agency. It would prove an immense saving if the Indian Government would only carry it out boldly and to its legitimate conclusion. Every day he lived, and every day he devoted attention to the subject, he became more deeply impressed with the conviction that if they went on with their present policy—increasing the taxation and adding to the debt—there was only one inevitable result, and that was a financial embarrassment which would be a grave misfortune to India, and which would bring the greatest discredit upon our own country. No one felt more strongly than he did that in attempting to govern the vast population of our Indian dependency we had assumed, perhaps, the greatest responsibility—call it, if they pleased, an Imperial responsibility—which had ever been assumed by any country. If that responsibility was adequately discharged great would be our advantage, and great would be our honour; but if that responsibility was neglected great would be our shame and lasting would be our humiliation (hear, hear). 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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
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Nourishes the system by the introduction of a'able solid Fats, the
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and takes precedence of fluid fats, oils, and oily Emulsions of all kinds.
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AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, have thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo.*
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